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Where God hath a temple the Devil will have a chapel.

—Burton.

A Northern View of Secession.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Brooklyn Union, in commenting on an editorial of this paper about President Roosevelt's Memorial Day speech in Portsmouth, says: "Our contemporary (The Times-Dispatch) makes an error too common in the South in saying that the North waged war against the South."

The Times-Dispatch confesses that it is so bewildered by the boldness of this denial of what was supposed to be one of the best established facts of history that it despairs of finding any common ground of accepted fact upon which both the Brooklyn Union and The Times-Dispatch can stand.

The claim of our contemporary that it was the United States government, and not the North, that waged the war is a distinction without a difference. The argument that the seceded States contributed over 800,000 men, not counting the black troops, to the Union army may be partially, at least, offset by the Northern men, who were more than Southern sympathizers and copper-heads, who actually remained in or came to the South and took up arms in her defense.

But that has nothing to do with the case, one way or the other. The South seceded by States, and the States in their sovereignty, had the right to secede. The Union's reference to the Confederates as "insurgents" is as inaccurate as it is offensive.

The Union recites the States of the South that contributed soldiers to the Union army, but leaves out Virginia from the list, and it is an interesting and striking fact that, after the exclusion from her side of West Virginia, the United States never organized any body of soldiers from Virginia to take up arms against the old mother State. And this, too, though after the occupation of Alexandria, in May, 1861, and of Norfolk, in May, 1862, a large part of Virginia was constantly within the Federal lines. It is to the everlasting glory of Virginia that her people were all on one side, and, as to her at least, the argument that, because Southern men enlisted in the Union army, the North did not wage war upon the South, breaks down.

It is a hopeless task to argue with people who ignore the history of the United States and the formation of its Constitution. It is comforting, however, to those who love the truth to know that, little by little, the truth is percolating into the minds of Northern people, and one by one their thoughtful men are conceding the indisputable fact that, if the right of secession had been denied at the time that the Constitution was adopted, and acceded to by the several States, it never would have been adopted, and Virginia, at least, would have remained a sovereign and independent State to herself. And it may now be safely said that, as far as the people of Virginia are concerned, all the evils that Patrick Henry predicted were more than realized, and that her statesmen, in 1788, committed some of the most lamentable mistakes that ever were made when they linked her destinies, as it afterwards appeared, indissolubly to people so different in their political antecedents, their habits of life, their business pursuits and their economic interests.

From the standpoint of a Virginian even meagerly versed in the history of his State, the war waged by the North upon the South was as plain an instance of an invasion of Alexander or Napoleon or the war of England upon China to extend the opium trade. The love of Union and the love of money were synonymous terms, a matter of plain business calculation, in which constitutional rights were summarily ignored.

This is the view of a State's rights Virginian, and, however unpleasant it may sound now to Northern ears, we believe that it will be the sober verdict of history.

Powers and Duties of the President.

President Roosevelt has made a confession to Chairman Wadsworth. In a letter to that Congressman, he says:

"In the first place, I wish promptly to acknowledge the one portion of your letter in which you are, in the main, right. I was in error in the statement, which I accepted from Senator Beveridge, that there was no provision for making the plants accessible at all hours to the inspectors. The provision was put in in another place; but it is not as good as the original provision."

Mr. Roosevelt is very human in his proneness to err. He has made a record in the matter of impetuous mistakes. But this has not served to tone him down nor to deter him from his determination to dictate legislation. In concluding his letter to Mr. Wadsworth, he says:

"I care not a whit for the language of the amendment. What I am concerned with is to have it accomplished the object I have in view."

Mr. Roosevelt is not content to be a mere executive officer. He wishes to be the nation's law-giver. He makes up his mind that such and such a law is needed; then he communicates his wishes to Congress. If the law is enacted, well; if not, he clubs the Republican members into submission.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the President's hammering process has created hostility in the House, as well as in the Senate, and that "it is inevitable that an explosion shall come sooner or later which will place the entire Congress of the United States quite as openly against the President as it was against Jackson in his first administration, and against Johnson in the last three years he served as President."

The trouble with Mr. Roosevelt is that he is altogether too strenuous. He is taking too much upon himself. He is in control of one branch of the government, but not of all branches. The Constitution provides that all legislative powers shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

"It is obvious," says Mr. Tucker, in his work on the Constitution, "that the Constitution intended to vest in the President of the United States the executive power, and none other."

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The President is required to give Congress information of the state of the Union and to "recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

In giving information and making recommendations, the President is well within his rights, but when he initiates legislation and undertakes to browbeat Congress into enacting it, he assumes the role of dictator. No wonder Congress is growing tired of the President's methods.

Economical Housekeeping.

Ten young women of Chicago, who are engaged to wed, have just graduated from the Commons Cooking School of that city. They are all well-to-do, but riches have a way of taking wings, and they are preparing for emergencies.

At their graduation from the cooking school, they prepared tempting meals for two, costing from 21 cents to 50 cents. They made the most appetizing dishes at a cost of from 2 to 6 cents. They demonstrated many economical ways of furnishing flats, tipping janitors and otherwise cutting down expenses.

They maintain that a young man with a salary of \$15 a week is in position to take a wife and give her comfortable support. They maintain that a family of two may have three very good meals a day at a total cost of \$5.25 per week. Here is the week's menu:

MONDAY.
 Breakfast.
 Coffee. Rye Muffins.
 Fried Butterfish. Stewed Prunes.
 Luncheon or Supper.
 Brown Bread. Baked Custard.
 Cookies. Strawberry Salad. Tea.

TUESDAY.
 Breakfast.
 Coffee. Fried Butterfish.
 Luncheon or Supper.
 Whole Wheat Bread. Hulled Corn.
 Stewed Gooseberries. Wafers.
 Cocoa.

WEDNESDAY.
 Breakfast.
 Coffee. Baked Rice with Milk.
 Graham Gems. Creamed Eggs.
 Luncheon or Supper.
 Strawberry Shortcake. Iced Tea.
 Cup Custard.

THURSDAY.
 Breakfast.
 Coffee. Strawberries.
 Potato Cakes. Baked Mackerel.
 Scalded Corn Cakes.
 Luncheon or Supper.
 Turkey Pilau. Toast.
 Rhubarb Sauce. Cookies.

FRIDAY.
 Breakfast.
 Coffee. Shredded Wheat.
 Bacon, with Calf's Liver.
 Coffee. Cherries.
 Luncheon or Supper.
 Cream Toast. Sponge Cake.
 Chocolate Blanc Marge.

SATURDAY.
 Breakfast.
 Coffee. Wheaties, with Dates.
 Luncheon or Supper.
 Potato Salad. Nut Sandwiches.
 Hard Gingerbread. Cottage Cheese.

SUNDAY.
 Breakfast.
 Coffee. Cold Veal.
 Cold Veal. Rolled Sandwiches.
 Strawberry Shortcake.

Dinner.
 Cream of Asparagus, with Croustons.
 Lobster Salad. Brown Bread Bars.
 Coffee. Salted Peas. Olives.
 There are housekeepers in Richmond who have demonstrated beyond question that six dollars a week is quite sufficient to supply first-rate food for two persons and feed the cook. It requires careful management and intelligent forethought, but it can be done; and it should be done by all married couples in moderate circumstances. It is vulgar to spend the major portion of one's income on something to eat.

If persons of limited means would exercise intelligent economy in providing for the table, they would have better health and they would have more money to spend in other and more profitable directions. But, after all, it is a matter of taste. It depends on how much one thinks of his appetite.

Enormous Outlay for Jewels.

Thirty-five million dollars' worth of precious stones were imported in 1905 for the personal adornment of the American people. Let some modern evolutionist explain, if he can, why woman-kind loves to wear glittering morsels of colored crystal—but the fact remains that the American woman, by means of the efforts of the American jeweler, was able to buy nine million dollars more of jewels in 1905 than in the preceding year. So, whether the psychological explanation be forthcoming or not, the money which answers all things is apparently there in full force. Nor is there any falling off in annual outlay for jewels, since the importations for December, 1905, valued at \$3,633,373, amounted to more than the entire imports of jewels for any year up to 1873.

These figures are just another and very significant proof of the growing desire and capacity for luxury in our country.

If the sum of thirty-five million dollars were invested at five per cent, it would yield one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars income annually, which is another way of saying that the Americans are going to pay in perpetuity \$150,000 a month for the privilege of buying and giving to their wives and sweethearts the jewels imported in 1905 alone. "Her price is above rubies," in individual cases, doubtless, but in the aggregate this country is paying daily the price of many rubies to decorate "her," who and how many so ever she may be.

Southern Cattle.

The recent purchase of a large tract of land in Florida and Alabama for the raising and feeding of beef cattle means a new era for the South in beef-raising. It means the scrub must go and his place be filled by cattle of the best improved blood that will give in return to the feeder the most and best beef at the lowest cost. It means there will be a demand at the farmer's door at a "good" price for every bull, cow or steer of this improved blood he can raise. It means that the large cattle ranches of the West have been divided up into small farms and the packers have to look to the South to supply this fast-increasing demand for not only more beef, but better beef, and the farmer and breeder who starts a herd of registered cattle to supply this inevitable demand for pure bred bulls is bound to succeed.

There is no better beef or mutton anywhere than Virginia beef and mutton. Why do Richmond householders and Richmond hotel-keepers buy the Western article, when the Virginia article is better? Let us all give Virginia products the preference, and so not only get the best, but encourage home industry.

Richmond has recently taken up the professional ladder, and they are living very hard in that city just at this time, and, according to the reports in the paper, the city will not stop until it has entirely rid itself of this very objectionable class—Bonneville.

There is no excuse for loafing in Richmond. There is demand for labor in all departments of trade and industry, and the able-bodied man who loaf and begs does so from choice. There never was a more auspicious time for enforcing the vagrant law.

The Scottsville Enterprise is the newest of Virginia's newspapers and comes into being with fair promise and bright prospects. It says that Scottsville is a wide-awake town, and that "with her five white and two colored churches, good public schools, and a rich surrounding country, filled with enterprising citizens, she bids fair to rise to greater heights."

Hurrah for Scottsville and the Enterprise! May they grow and prosper together.

The United States exports amounted last year to \$1,660,000,000. As an offset to this, however, must be figured the cash that Sarah Bernhardt took away with her.

There is nothing very interesting about a school of dolphins except the fact that nobody can possibly accuse it of being a correspondence school.

Still, the report that the Czar plays tennis while his throne is tottering might have been a whole lot worse. He might have taken to ping-pong.

However much time the Czar may spend on the tennis court, he can scarcely persuade himself that he is simply playing a love game.

Because a man works in the government mint it does not necessarily follow that he has ever tasted a government mint julep.

Reverting again to the Romanoff's tennis game, doesn't it occur to him that something is badly wrong with his service?

The President announces that he will write in the future for no other magazine but the Congressional Record.

Of the two Most Famous Nicholases, the Longworth appears to be passing the pleasant time.

It is an injustice to the florist, however, to assume that every bouquet has a bomb centre.

Woodward & Son, 320 S. 9th St.
 Largest Stock.
 Lowest Prices.
 Quick Deliveries.

HOSTETTER'S
 For curing
 Indigestion,
 Dyspepsia,
 Costiveness,
 Biliousness,
 Sick Headache,
 Female Ills,
 Malaria, Fever,
 and Ague,
 there's nothing
 to equal
 the Bitters.

STOMACH BITTERS

Try a bottle and see.

Rhymes for To-Day

To a Discriminating Lady.

[Who states, anonymously, that on picking up The Times-Dispatch, she always turns eagerly and first to "Rhymes for To-Day."]

Now let my rough, unlearned muse
 Give thanks in accents chaste, yet terse,
 To thee, unknown, who dost peruse
 My verse.

I know thee not—'tis sadly true!
 I'm singing thanks to thee all blindly—
 And yet my feeling is for you
 Most kindly.

I know not if thine eyes be black
 Or blue or gray—the rhyme pays them
 All homage, but he can, black
 Not praise them.

Thy tresses, I can't guess their hue,